

## THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

And Evening Farmer  
(FOUNDED 1790.)Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.  
WEEKLY...\$6.00 per year \$1.00 per year in advancePHONE  
BUSINESS  
OFFICE  
Barnum 1208PHONE  
EDITORIAL  
DEPARTMENT  
Barnum 1287

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Bryant, Griffith &amp; Brunson, New York, Boston and Chicago

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

Entered at Post Office, Bridgeport, Connecticut, as second class matter.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1918.

## A CLUMSY REPLY

WHETHER OR NOT the German reply suffers in translation, it is from every standpoint, from form and substance, a clumsy document. The form may perhaps be due to inferior translation; the defective substance must come from a German failure, or unwillingness to appreciate the force of the American note.

In its larger aspect the reply is conciliatory, represents a further effort, or assumed effort to meet Allied demands, but fails to do so in at least two material respects.

Paragraph 4 of the reply employs this language:

In accepting the proposal for the evacuation of occupied territories the German government started from the assumption that the procedure for this evacuation and the conditions of the armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power which both sides in the field have should form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

The German government recedes from its position that the terms of evacuation should be arranged by a fixed commission, and accepts the proposition of President Wilson, that such terms would have to be arranged by the respective military advisers.

The further assumption, that the Allies contemplate an armistice by which the military status will exist during the period of rest, precisely as it stood at the beginning of the armistice, is entirely unwarranted.

There is certainly nothing in the American note which warrants a belief that Mr. Wilson intended, or intends, "that the actual standard of power which both sides in the field have, should form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard."

This is a characteristically loose construction, in which the general phrase "standard of power" is employed, instead of such a phrase "standard of forces actually under arms," or other language that would have more definite and precise meaning.

If the language were "actual standard of power which both sides have in the field," it would approach clear definition, for the power of both sides "in the field," would be measured by the forces under arms, and actually employed.

The "power which both sides in the field have," could readily be construed as the total amount of power of all kinds, economic, industrial, military and naval; the sum of all species of power controlled by either side. So obscure a condition would surely open the way to indefinite discussion.

But the American policy of unconditional surrender, or its equivalent, does not take account of agreements by which there will be guaranteed to Germany any standard of power, either military or economic, which is to exist unimpaired during peace discussion, just as it stands at the opening of discussion.

The Allies, with their enormous resources, are not likely to remain stabilized, gaining nowhere, adding nowhere, while the enemy recuperates forces, to which nothing can be added but troops from Russia, if time is granted in which to find them.

Neither is the proposal to instruct submarines not to sink passenger ships, a meeting of the conditions of the American note, which peremptorily suggested the entire withdrawal of submarines from every sphere of operations against Allied ships.

The German denial of cruelties and atrocities is unimportant, except as it is equal to an agreement not to do the same things again.

Whether or not such changes in the form of German government exist, as will, in the minds of the president create a responsible government, with which the Allies can deal, only the president can know. Assuming that the German Chancellor speaks truly, very considerable changes in the German system have been made.

The note describes what may be a typical, parliamentary sort of European government, as in formation; but the language used is once more obscure, and affords no sure view of the actual situation.

The ordinary process of developing a responsible parliamentary government would be the election of representatives by equal, secret and direct franchise. From this representative body would proceed the great officers of the government, including the prime minister, premier, or chancellor. The government could exist only while it enjoyed the confidence of the parliament.

"A new government has been formed in accordance with the wishes of the representatives of the people, based upon equal, universal, secret and direct suffrage."

A parliamentary government of popular origin begins with the election of representatives, by the suffrages of the people. It does not begin with "the wishes" of the representatives of the people. It is one thing if the representatives are chosen by the people, by free ballot. It is quite another thing, to form a government, based on wishes of representatives.

The chancellor apparently continues to receive his authority from the monarch, and his responsibility to the government is merely contemplated. It needs something more than a pending bill to make the Kaiser's chief minister responsible to the people of Germany.

The German reply seems unlikely to make a favorable impression on the mind of the president, whose candor has been met with clumsy, equivocal, and false response.

## MR. MERRITT'S RECORD

THE IMPORTANCE of the office he holds justifies a scrutiny of the record of Schuyler Merritt, of Stamford, representative in congress for the Fourth Connecticut District. Mr. Merritt took his seat in Congress after many of the original, and most vital, war measures had been enacted. He was sworn in Dec. 3, 1917.

Since that time he has registered votes against nation wide

## Democratic State Ticket

For Governor  
Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford.

For Lieutenant Governor  
Charles D. Lockwood of Stamford.

For Secretary of State  
Harry L. Brooks of New Haven.

For Treasurer  
Chas. S. Avery of Norwich.

For Comptroller  
Chas. B. Pinney of Stamford.

For Attorney General  
Harrison Hewitt of New Haven.

For Representative in Congress  
Lester O. Peck of Redding.

For Senator 21st District  
William T. Hanks.

For Senator, 22d District  
Lawrence T. Gallagher.

For Senator 23rd District  
George B. Clark.

For Representatives  
Irving Elson  
Francis J. Breen

For Judge of Probate  
Samuel B. Plotkin

For Board of Education  
Dr. C. E. Caulkins,  
Joseph W. Whitcomb.

For Justices of the Peace  
William W. Bent, John H. Casey,  
Philo C. Calhoun, John A. Cornell,  
Harry A. Goldstein, John O'Rourke,  
George F. Mara, Samuel Melillo,  
Stephen Siksay, Vincent L. Keating,  
Henry J. Waters, John J. Doyle, Irving Elson.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS

## BRITISH

London, Oct. 22.—The British have advanced their line to the left flank of the Ecaillon river and have captured the western part of the village of Thiant, five miles southwest of Valenciennes, it is announced officially.

The British after sharp fighting have advanced to within less than a mile of Tournai.

The statement follows: "As a result of the fighting during the night we advanced our line to the left bank of the river Ecaillon south of Thiant the western portion of which is in our possession."

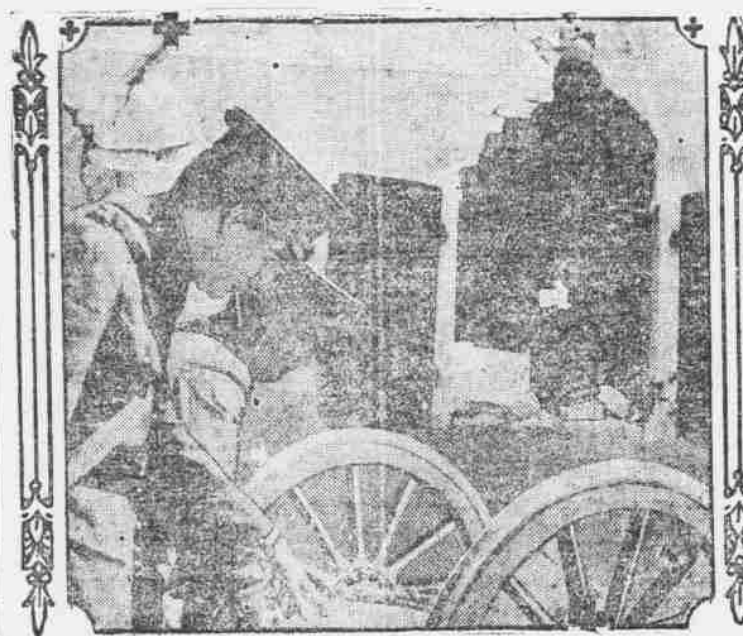
"Further progress has been made by our troops between Valenciennes and Valenciennes."

"The enemy's resistance was nil."

"In the Tournai section as a result of sharp fighting during the night we drove the enemy out of the village of Ourcy and the woods in the neighborhood of Freymagne. Our troops now are within less than a mile from the town."

## FRENCH.

Paris, Oct. 22.—Further progress was made last night by the French on the Serre front, the war office announces. The French reached the railway northeast of Ais-sur-Serre and also the St. Jacques farm, north-



Two American Red Cross officers, bearing on their own sleeves the record of their acquaintance with Austrian guns, are examining the scattered wreckage of the rolling canteen beside which Lieut. Edward H. McKee, an American in Red Cross service, lost his life June 17 at the Italian front in the Piave victory. The canteen has been turned upside down by the force of the explosion which killed the American standing beside it.

prohibition and against Romans Suffrage Amendment Resolution.

Mr. Merritt's record has been chiefly a non-voting record. He was not present and did not vote on the Railroad Control Bill, the Food Production Bill, the Daylight Saving Bill, and the Bill to Condemn Lands Needed for War Purposes, to name a few of the more important.

Mr. Merritt voted against the Farmers Seed Grain and Labor Bill, and likewise against the bill to prevent Profiteering in the District of Columbia.

The Republican caucus placed him on two minor committees, those on Claims and Territories.

His record is divided into two parts; bills he voted against and bills he stayed away from. The bill he avoided, it will be noted, are more numerous than those he faced with boldness.

## CHEERING THE BRITISH

BRITISH DAY, which was to have been celebrated in Connecticut by numerous public meetings, failed somewhat of the goal, because of the presence of influenza. Nevertheless the Federal Minute Men took the celebration into the theatres of the United States. Everywhere the people were eager to show their appreciation of the nation's British Allies.

The celebration was especially in honor of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, now a guest of the government. The speakers in every case paid a tribute to the British fleet.

Bridgeport was honored by a visit from Captain Alister St. Clair Campbell, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, popularly known among Prussians as "The Ladies from Hell."

Captain Argyll spoke briefly at four Bridgeport theatres, upon the subject of British war power. The feeling of the American people, was exemplified in Bridgeport, which passed resolutions of tribute to the British fleet, and greeted the captain with cheering of the most enthusiastic sort.

The extent to which the war promotes good feeling throughout the Allied world, is one of the war's most remarkable and beneficial features.

## NAVY NEEDS ARE REPORTED AT THE LOCAL DIVISION

12 Switches, 20 levers, Oct. 28.  
500 Searchlights, 500 condenser keys, Oct. 28.

1 Wind tunnel, Nov. 8.  
About 15,000 pounds phosphor tin, Oct. 28.

Pneumatic caulking machine, Oct. 28.

Services for processing kapok, Nov. 1.

Faint, Oct. 28.

Commercial type portables, Oct. 28.

Steel racks and drawer cabinets, Nov. 8.

Brooms, handles, swabs, Oct. 28.

Pistols and parts, No. 8.

Chain, Oct. 28.

Screws, Oct. 28.

Anchor windlasses and gypsy capstans, Nov. 1.

Evaporating and distilling plants, Oct. 28.

Four air compressors, Nov. 8.

105,000 Eye-guards, 16,000 axis knobs, Nov. 8.

About 35,000 yards cotton courtail, Oct. 28.

## COUNSEL AGREE, CASE WITHDRAWN

Agreement was reached between counsel in the suit of Gabrielle Scanzillo against John and Mary Moran, all of the city, and the case was withdrawn from the common pleas court where it was assigned for trial before Judge John R. Booth. Scanzillo claimed \$200 as a commission for selling a piece of property for the Morans in Pequonnock street in this city. Terms of the adjustment were not given out.

## APPLIES FOR PASSPORT.

Miss Bertha V. Hanlon, formerly a nurse in a local hospital, has applied for a passport to France where she is assigned as a dietitian in a U. S. army hospital. Miss Hanlon came to Bridgeport from New Hampshire and graduated from a local hospital. She expects to sail soon for overseas.

West of Chalandry.

"North of the Oise the night was characterized by great activity on the part of the German artillery."

"On the Serre front the French made further progress. They reached the railway northwest of Ais-sur-Serre."

"It is confirmed that the attacks made yesterday by the Germans were very violent. We have identified elements belonging to sixteen divisions."

"This morning a German attack against La Pardonnie farm was repulsed completely."

"In the Vosges French patrols took prisoners in the region of Col Bonha Bonhomme."

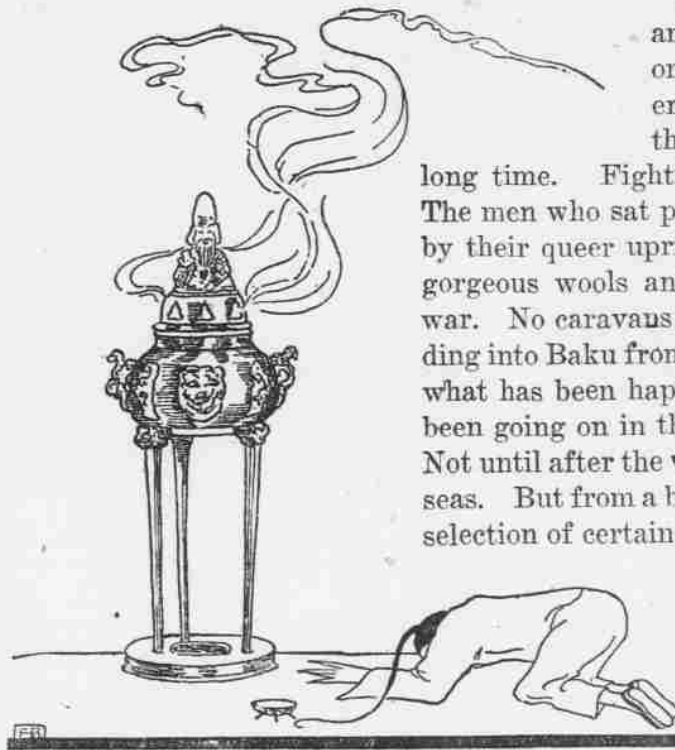
## The D M Read Co

Established 1857

The store closes daily at 6 o'clock

## Oriental Rugs

A Lucky Purchase made at a Lucky Time



They tell us there will be fewer and fewer Oriental Rugs from now on. Up in the provinces of northern Persia and Trans-Caucasia there has been little weaving for a long time. Fighting has been the chief industry. The men who sat patiently month in and month out by their queer upright looms surrounded by their gorgeous wools and silks have been following the war. No caravans laden with costly rugs come padding into Baku from the villages. Everybody knows what has been happening at Baku and fighting has been going on in the streets of Tiflis and Hamadan. Not until after the war will any rugs come from overseas. But from a big warehouse in New York a good selection of certain rugs has been obtained.

Hamadans  
Moosuls  
Kazaks

in moderate sizes

Sarabands in rose and blue, softly tinted with the main borders in ivory white or cream, with small vines, emblems and conventional floral designs.

Hamadans of fair size,  
\$55.00 up

Kazaks, \$50.00 up

Please come and see them.

Kazaks, very thick and heavy and such rugs are hard to obtain now. Center medallions in rich colorings with the familiar latch-hook patterns characteristic of these rugs.

Kazak Rug, a remarkably fine specimen with bold colorings, red, green and blue. The pile is three-eighths of an inch thick. The border is in 8-pointed stars, spear heads and crossed axes.

Size about 4 x 8 ft.

\$125.00

## Chinese Mats

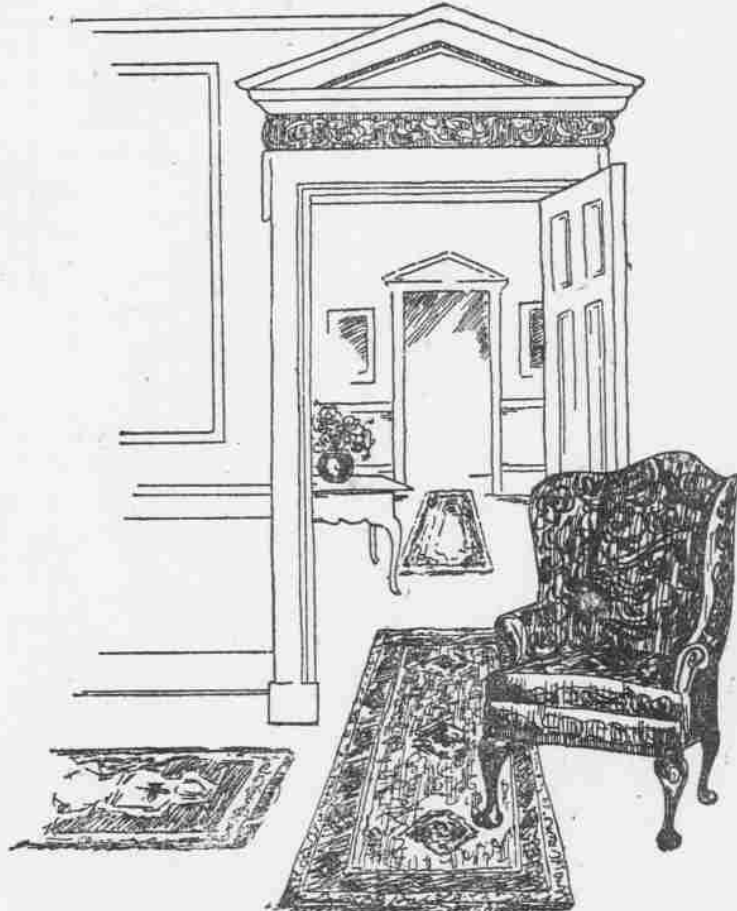
A small group in threshold sizes, very rare, in Chinese blue, gold and brown. Center medallions plum blossoms, or conventional medallions.

\$15.00

Hertai in wonderful colorings, blues, tans, golden brown and olive, a design which will be pleasing and a joy to the eye as long as the rug endures.

Herati Rug in a famous design, the motif a rosette between palm-ettes. Herati is the "city of a hundred gates." This pattern is very, very old.

There is this about an Oriental rug. One never tires looking at it. It is a picture on the floor and every little emblem has its meaning.



## The D M Read Co

Established 1857

## Stop Auto Motors When Cars Stop Orders War Bureau

Gasoline conservation takes a new turn, now that Sundays are no longer gasless. The state fuel administrator, through the Bridgeport War Bureau, makes the request that gasoline saving be accomplished by stopping the motor when the car is stopped.

In order that this phase of gasoline conservation may be effective, the War Bureau requests that wherever possible the numbers of cars with motors running needlessly be reported there. In the case of commercial vehicles the waste is due to the carelessness of employees. Owners are often unaware of the circumstances and if properly notified would be glad to take adequate measures to have the waste stopped.

The saving that may be effected in this manner will probably astonish those who have not tried it. Incidentally, it will lengthen the life of the engine.

State Fuel Administrator Russell says: "In every city and town in Connecticut, both pleasure cars and

commercial trucks, are seen standing still with motors running, while the drivers are making calls or delivering goods. These men neglect to shut off their engines through carelessness or because they are too lazy to crank their cars."

"Not only should public opinion discourage this practice, but the owners of cars should see to it that they and their employees shut off the engine whenever the car is stopped, because this means an actual economy of no small importance."

## ASKS TOWN SUPPORT

Wilton, Oct. 22.—Miss Sarah Davenport, known here as "chatelaine," still makes her home in the horse shed at St. Matthew's church and defies all efforts to remove her. She refuses to occupy the cottage at Belden Hill provided by her brothers and sisters. She says that she prefers to be a "town pauper" rather than a family pauper.

Miss Davenport says that she has offered her services to the government to go to France or to some Southern camp and take care of stock, but has been refused. She has also offered her services to a munition factory. The town officials have not

answered her application for support and probably will not subject the town to the expense of supporting her when she has relatives able and willing to provide for her.—Hartford Courant.

## HAROLD LOCKWOOD

New York, Oct. 22.—A crowd estimated at 2,500 persons paid their final tribute to Harold Lockwood, motion picture actor, who died Saturday of influenza, lying past the bier in the Campbell Funeral church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth street, yesterday. Noted motion picture players, producers and others connected with the industry were among the mourners. A large number of school children were in the line. Funeral services were held this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle officiating.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee have received numerous requests asking tax exemption for charitable donations.

The Supreme Court dismissed the case of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law against the International Harvester Co.

Times Want Ads. One Cent a Word.